Notas inéditas

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soy el heredero d Lewis Carroll
reroll hasta escribir como Carroll
reroll hasta apilar $ como Napier
con Alicia apilando par d naipes

escribo para sacar mis males
mi run la vivo como los eskimales
k mis textos no son citables
k importa nunca kise importarles

como el gato sonriendo en el abismo
nunca se había sentido tan bien ser yo mismo
como el conejo señalando el tiempo
t recuerdo k los sentimientos no son eternos

Alicia cayo × la madriguera i yo × tu iris
m maravillan las rubias como paris
para k paris si el hilton nos kda + cerka
dime k no harías si nos tuviéramos cerka?

$$\frac{n}{2} \times C = S_n$$

$T_1 + T_n = C$ y $T_2 + T_{n-1} = C$

	S
1	1
2	3
3	6
4	10
5	15

$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ Suma de naturales

	S
1	1
4	5
9	14
16	30
25	55

$T_n + 2\sum_{n=0} T_n = S_n$ Suma de cuadrados

$\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

	S
1	1
8	9
27	36
64	100
125	225

$T_n \times T_n = S_n$

$(T_n)^2$

$\left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right]^2$ Suma de Cubos

Suma de Cuartas Potencias

	S
1	1
16	17
81	98
256	354
625	979

$\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1)}{30}$

$12(\sum_{i=0}(\sum(\sum(\sum(n^2))))) + \sum(n^2) = S_n$

$\cancel{1+0=1^4}$

$\cancel{16+4=1^4+2^4}$

$\cancel{93+5=1^4+2^4+3^4}$

$2(3)(4)(5)$

$6(4)(5)$

$24(5)=\frac{120}{18}$

5 36

$(5\times7)+$

$14\times$

$\frac{300}{6}$

$12(0)+1=1^4$

$12(1)+5=1^4+2^4$

$12(7)+14=1^4+2^4+3^4$

$12(27)+30=1^4+2^4+3^4+4^4$

$12(77)+55=1^4+2^4+3^4+4^4+5^4$

$\frac{36}{6}=6$

$\frac{126}{6}=20$

30×10

0 1

1 5

7 6 14

27 20 30

77 50

$\frac{(14\times0)+6^2}{6}$

30×10

$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$

$\frac{55\times10+100}{6}=108$

S	
1	1
5	6
14	20
30	50
55	105
91	196
140	336

0	0
1	1
6	7
20	27
50	77
105	182

336

387

$\times\frac{(n+2)}{3}$

$\cancel{\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}}\times\cancel{\frac{(n+2)}{3}}$

$\frac{140\times15+225}{6}$

$1(2)(3)(3)$

$\frac{18}{18}=0$

$\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(2n+1)}{18}$

$$\frac{4n^4 - 4n^3 - n^2 + n}{6}$$ Termino Par de la $\sum\left(\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}\right)$

Inicializada en 0 ← $\frac{4n^3 - 6n^2 + 2n}{3}$

$$\underbrace{\frac{4n^3 + 2n}{3} + 2n^2}$$ Termino par de $\sum\left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)$

0 0 ·
1 1
4 5 ·
10 15
20 35 ·

$$\underbrace{\frac{n^4 + 2n^3 - n^2 - 2n}{24}}$$ Formula General $\sum\left(\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}\right)$

$$\frac{4n^4 + 4n^3 - n^2 + n}{6}$$ (menos) Termino impar para la $\sum\left(\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}\right)$

$$\frac{4n^3 - n}{3}$$ Termino impar para $\sum\left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)$

0 0
1 4 ·
4 5
10 15 ·
20 35

$$\underbrace{\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}}$$ Formula General $\sum\left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)$

$$\frac{2n^4 + 2n^3 + n^2 + n}{6}$$ Termino impar de la $\sum\left(\sum\binom{x^2}{x^2}\right)$

$$\frac{2n^4 + 6n^3 + 7n^2 + 3n}{6}$$ Termino par de la $\sum\left(\sum\binom{x^2}{x^2}\right)$

Scribe

$\sum(\sum(\sum(x^2)))$ Analisis

Termino impar

Termino Par

$\frac{4n^4-n^2}{3}$ $\frac{4n^4-8n^3+5n^2-n}{3}$

$\sum(\sum(\sum(x^2)))$

$\sum(\sum(\frac{I}{I}))$

Terminopar de $\frac{2n^4+2n^3-2n^2-2n}{12}$

Termino par de $\sum(\frac{I}{I})$ $\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$

Termino impar de $\frac{2n^4+6n^3+4n^2}{12}$

Termino impar de $\sum(\frac{I}{I})$ $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{3}$

$2(\sum(\sum(\sum(\frac{x^2}{x^2}))))-\sum(\sum(\Pi))=\sum(\sum(\frac{I}{I}))$

$$n^5 - n = 24\left(\Sigma\left(\Sigma(\pi)\right)\right) + 6\left(\Sigma\left(\sum^{2k-1}(\pi)\right)\right)$$

n	P_n	$\Sigma(P_n)$
1	1	1
2	5	6
3	15	21
4	35	56
5	70	126

P_{2k-1}	$\Sigma(P_{2k-1})$
1	1
15	16
70	86
210	296
495	791

$$1^5 - 1 = 24(0) + 6(0) = 0$$

$$2^5 - 2 = 24(1) + 6(1) = 30 \quad 6(5)$$

$$3^5 - 3 = 24(6) + 6(16) = 240 \quad 6(40)$$

$$4^5 - 4 = 24(21) + 6(86) = 1020 \quad 6(170)$$

$$5^5 - 5 = 24(56) + 6(296) = 3120 \quad 6(520)$$

$$a(n) = \frac{\Sigma(n^5) - \Sigma(n)}{30} = 0, 1, 9, 43, \ldots$$

$n \geq 0$

$\frac{n^3}{6} + \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{3}$ $\quad \frac{4n^3}{3} + 2n^2 + \frac{2n}{3}$

$G(n) = \frac{2n(n+4)(2n+1)}{3}$ $\quad \frac{4n^3+6n^2+2n}{3}$

$\frac{4n^3}{3} + 2n^2 + \frac{2n}{3}$

Genera el enesimo par tetraedrico

$0+4=4$
$0+4+4=2$
$0+1+1+4=6$
$0+1+1+4+4=10$

1	1	1
3	4	4
6	10	4
10	20	9
15	35	9
21	56	16
28	84	16
36	120	25
45	165	25

$2(4) = 2-1$
$2(1+1) = 4$
$2(1+1+4) = 12-2$
$2(1+1+4+4) = 20$

$\frac{2}{3}(2n^3+3n^2+n)$

~~$2(10)$~~

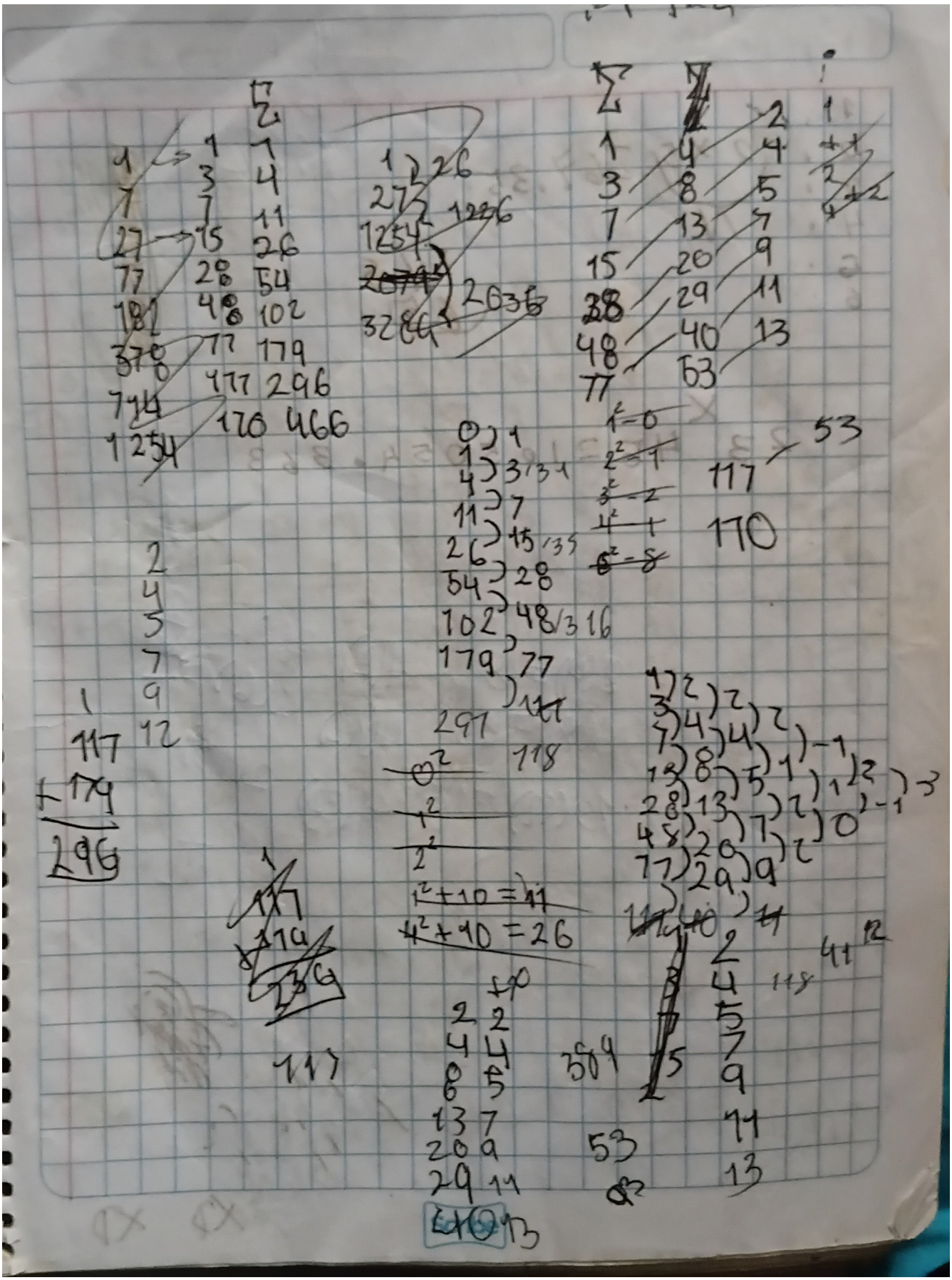
$n(n+1)$

$(n^2+n)(n+2) = n^3+2n^2+n^2+2n$

$2(8)+3(4)+2$

$2(80) - \sqrt{25} = 165$

$n^3+3n^2+2n \quad 16+12+2 = \frac{30}{6} = 5$



x^2	$\Sigma(x^2)$	$\Sigma(\Sigma(x^2))$	$\Sigma(\Sigma(\Sigma(x^2)))$
1	1	1	1 [1+0]
4	5	6	7 [2+5]
9	14	20	27 [11+10]
16	30	50	77 [32+45]
25	55	105	182 [102+80]

1	1	1	1
4	5	5	6
10	15	16	20
20	35	46	50
35	70	86	105
56	126	166	182
84	210	296	332

1	1	0	0
4	5	5	5
9	14	5	10
16	30	15	25
25	55	35	60
36	91	70	130
49	140	126	256
64	204	210	466
81	285	330	796

$1+0=1$
$1+5=6$
$15+5=20$
$15+35=50$
$70+35=105$

$1+6=1$
$5+1=6$
$15+5=20$
$35+15=50$
$70+35=105$

$$\binom{\Pi_{2k-1}}{\Pi_{2k-2}} + \binom{\Pi_{2k}}{\Pi_{2k}}$$

$$\underbrace{\Sigma(\Pi) + \sum_{i=0}(\Pi)}_{\Sigma(\Sigma(\Sigma))}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{P^K}(n^2) - \sum_{i=0}^{P-1^K}(n^2) = \sum_{i=0_2}^{P^K}(n^2)$$ SSF

$$\sum_{i=1}^{P^K}(n) + \sum_{i=0}^{P^K}(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{P-1^K}(n^2)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{P^K}(n) + \sum_{i=0_2}^{P^K}(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{P-1^K}(n^2) - \sum_{i=0}^{P-1^K}(n)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{P^K}(n) + \sum_{i=0_2}^{P^K}(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{P-1^K}(n^2)$$

$$\sum_{i=0_2}^{P^K}(n) + \sum_{i=0}^{P-1^K}(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{P^K}(n)$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{P^K}(n) - \sum_{i=0}^{P-1^K}(n)}_{\sum_{i=0_2}^{P^K}(n)}$$

$$2 \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{P^K}(n) + \sum_{i=1}^{P-1^K}(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{P-1^K}(n^2)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{P^K}(n^2) + \sum_{i=0}^{P^K}(n) = 2 \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{P+1^K}(n)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{P^K}(n^2) + \sum_{i=1}^{P^K}(n) = 2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{P+1^K}(n)$$

$$P^K \quad P^K \quad \cdots \quad 2 \cdot \sum_{}^{P^K}(n^2) - \sum_{}^{P-1^K}(n^2)$$